

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Corner residence of Martin Walter, 623 West 23rd St., Pueblo. A Roselawn Nursery Planting showing Colorado Blue Spruce and Virginia Red Cedar, with good foundation planting.

ROSELAWN NURSERY

ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS,
SHRUBBERY, PERENNIALS, VINES AND ROSES
LANDSCAPE GARDENING

"ROSELAWN GROWN—WILL GROW FOR YOU"

AARON SONNEBORN
Secretary-Manager

Pueblo, Colorado

RUFUS B. PRESTON
Superintendent

Residence of Harry P. Vories, Esq., 321 West 18th St., Pueblo. Showing a 2-year-old Roselawn Nursery Planting.





Japanese Barberry. (See page 2.)

Foreword

To those who favored us with their patronage during the past and previous years, we wish to extend our most cordial appreciation and thanks, and we sincerely trust that the pleasure and profit derived from the stock purchased from us has far exceeded their fondest anticipations.

Agents and Stock. In the correct sense of the word, we employ **no agents**. Too many persons are tricked by the transient tree sellers who operate in a section for a short period and disappear. This catalogue omits purposely any glaring descriptions of super-productive and extra hardy varieties, gigantic sized fruits, pedigreed trees and other fads and fancies. Our stock is almost exclusively grown by us, and we offer nothing for sale that has not been tested by us and proven worthy.

Price List. On account of the high cost of producing catalogues, it is not feasible to issue a new one each year and, as prices are constantly changing, we issue a separate **price list**, one of which accompanies this catalogue. The prices quoted are as low as can consistently be charged for stock of the quality we sell and are the same to everyone. This catalogue should be preserved, as possibly next year we may only issue a price list.

Warranty. All the stock we sell is more or less of a perishable nature, and therefore, we cannot guarantee it to grow. Improper care after receiving, injudicious planting, impoverished or unadapted soils, and subsequent care and weather conditions are all beyond our control. Any one or a combination of these circumstances may cause a tree or plant to die, regardless of the vigor and vitality it had when it left our nursery. We inspect everything before it leaves our shipping room, and guarantee that all stock is alive and vigorous when we send it out. We also guarantee that all stock is true to name. In the rush and hurry of the Spring season, it becomes necessary sometimes to employ considerable additional help. Naturally they are not experienced, and occasionally mistakes are made. If they are, we are only too glad to rectify them, but we should be noti-

fied at once, so that we can replace the stock or refund the purchase price.

Seed and Greenhouse Plants. We do not sell seeds or Greenhouse plants, but will be glad to accommodate our customers by referring their inquiries, in this line, to reputable concerns here who do.

Terms. We sell for cash only, except where business firms have the proper credit rating, and then remittance is expected to be made promptly upon receipt of goods. Roselawn Nursery is a responsible concern, and we refer to any bank or business house in Pueblo. Remittances should be made by bank draft, check, or money order, payable to Roselawn Nursery. All prices are net, no discounts.

Deliveries. We ship by Freight, Express, and Parcel Post, and make deliveries in Pueblo and the immediate neighborhood by truck. All stock is delivered in Pueblo free of charge. To outside points we prepay express and parcel post charges on all stock, except Trees, Evergreens, and Balled Shrubbery or Peonies. Packing is free.

Date of Shipments. The Fall season usually opens early in October, depending on weather conditions, frost being necessary to ripen the wood buds. The Spring season opens in March, after danger of severe weather has passed.

Location. Roselawn Nursery is located 3 miles southeast of the heart of the business section of Pueblo, and adjoins Roselawn Cemetery, which, by the way, is one of the finest and best cared for cemeteries west of the Mississippi River. The Nursery is on a paved highway and a cordial invitation is extended to our friends and patrons to visit it, and select the stock they desire from the Nursery rows.

City Office. We have a well-equipped city office in Suite 326 First National Bank building, where we shall also be glad to welcome our friends. City office long distance phone is No. 449. Long distance phone at the Nursery is No. 524W.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

A home without shade trees is difficult to imagine. You may have a house without trees, but never a true home. Trees give a certain dignity and character to any place. In Summer they protect the dwelling from extreme heat; in Winter they ward off the cold blasts. Trees form the framework of every landscape planting. Shade trees planted on either side of the house and on the boundaries of the property, give a feeling of coziness and seclusion. We offer only those that long experience has proven the best for this section.

AILANTHUS. (Tree of Heaven.) An extremely rapid grower with palm-like leaves. Very hardy.

BOX ELDER. A native tree, easily distinguished by its foliage of light green color. Well adapted to almost any soil or location; hardy and a rapid grower.

CATALPA BUNGEI. Top grafted on stems six to eight feet high, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Very dense and symmetrical. Foliage large and light, glossy green. A very effective tree for the lawn.

HAWTHORN. English. The celebrated Hawthorn that is used for hedges in England. Flowers pure white. Can be trained to any shape.

HORSE CHESTNUT. A beautiful tree with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

CRAB. Bechtel Double-flowering. One of the handsomest of the flowering crabs, tree of medium size, covered in early Spring with large, beautiful fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color, perfectly double. Like a small rose.

ELM, American. One of the most frequently used trees for street planting and as a shade tree for lawns and parks. A fairly rapid grower and exceptionally free from insect pests. We carry a very large stock of Elm trees in all sizes, and cannot recommend them too highly.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Attains good size and of fairly rapid growth. A clean, stout shade tree for street and lawn planting. Has no insect enemies, and withstands our hard winds well. Flowers green, inconspicuous, in June, followed by long pods which produce the beans said to have been used by early settlers for coffee.

LINDEN, American. A valuable tree of rapid growth forming a broad round top. Fragrant creamy flowers borne on winged stalks in July; a honey bee favorite. A good specimen tree.

LOCUST, Honey. Thornless, a large, vigorous tree, with wide spreading branches, feathery, fern like leaves.

NORWAY MAPLE. An excellent compact, round-headed tree. Requires no pruning as a rule. Foliage shiny deep green. One of the very best trees for street or lawn.

SOFT MAPLE. One of the best of the Maple family. A good, clean, rapid-growing tree; free from pests. A splendid all purpose tree.

SUGAR MAPLE. A fine round-headed tree, with spreading branches. Of moderate growth, and long life. An excellent avenue tree, and as a specimen where dense shade is desired.

MULBERRY, Russian. A splendid tree for a wind break or hedge. Is of rapid growth, hardy and stands drough better than most trees. Fruit rather small, but abundant, some white, others red or black.

MULBERRY, Teas Weeping. The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Forms a perfect-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. Has beautiful foliage, is hardy, safe, and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for large or small grounds, or Cemetery planting. About 8 feet high, often used as a shrub.

OLIVE, Russian. Can be grown either as a tree or shrub, and well adapted for wind break or hedge. Foliage is small, silver white in appearance. Flowers small, yellow, and fragrant. Succeeded by yellow fruit, not edible. Especially effective when planted in contrast with other trees of darker green foliage. A good tree for a dry situation.

POPLAR, Lombardy. Well known and popular for its tall spiral growth. A rapid grower, but not adapted for shade.

POPLAR, Carolina. A very rapid growing tree. Leaves heart-shaped, glossy and attractive. Should be topped occasionally to cause it to spread out.

POPLAR, Silver-leaved. Also called Silver Maple. A rapid growing tree with silvery foliage and white bark. Makes a splendid shade tree, clean and hardy. Its only fault is that it will sprout up in the lawn occasionally.

SYCAMORE, American. A tree of immense size with attractive bark. Of rapid growth and spreading habit, grows very tall, and is not subject to pests. Is fond of a moist soil.

WHITE ASH. Large spreading tree of fairly rapid growth and not often attacked by pests; one of the best, very hardy. Needs very little pruning.

WILLOW. We carry this well known tree in three varieties—Laurel Leaved, Wisconsin Weeping and Pussy Willow.



American Elm Tree.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

Practically every decorative scheme for the home grounds depends upon a shrubbery planting for its greatest effect. Nothing else will produce as good an effect with so little care; nothing else could serve to frame the house in a belt of green foliage. Without shrubs, the foundation planting would lose all of its fragrance and bloom.

If a careful selection of varieties is made, the shrubbery border may be in bloom from early Spring until late Fall. Even later the attractive-colored fruits and boughs of some of them, will not permit the limbs to appear desolate. Shrubs would be indispensable to the house and lawn because of their foliage alone; yet practically all of those on our list either bloom profusely or possess some unusual characteristics of growth or foliage which render them attractive.

It is not necessary to mention the monetary value of shrub planting, as that is now universally recognized. A well-selected foundation planting and some simple groups about the edges of the lawn bring back their cost many-fold because of the desirability they add. Most people see only the outside of a house, and their impression of an establishment is greatly affected by the appearance of the grounds. By using the accurate descriptions which follow, in making your selections, beautiful grounds are easily within the reach of everyone.

Foundation Planting

Evergreens being rather expensive, many persons are hiding the bare foundations with blooming shrubs. Those suitable for this purpose are marked (F) and the height at maturity is designated in figures. A suggestion to obtain best effect: Plant the taller growing shrubs between the windows or in the corners and not under the windows as they will obstruct the view and ruin the natural planting effect desired. Massing of shrubs in the corners and angles is better practice than even spacing across the front. Use a double or staggered row in planting as this magnifies the effect and beauty. Where specimens are the tallest in the back row, the bed should be widest at that point. Shrubs reaching a height of six feet should be planted four feet apart. Those maturing at five feet, should be set 3 to 3½ feet apart, etc., to obtain this massed effect. Such plantings of the home are permanent improvements, a source of satisfaction to the owner, an object of beauty to the neighborhood.

ALMOND, Flowering. Pretty dwarf bushes that bloom very early in the Spring. Their slender leafless, upright branches are entirely hidden by stemless, very double flowers. We have two varieties, pink, and white. 2 to 4 feet.

ALTHEA. (Rose of Sharon.) Blooms in August and September, showing many rich shades of all colors. Very hardy and easily cultivated. They resemble small flowering trees as they attain a height of 8 to 10 feet. We carry them in double pink, double white, and double red. Also single white.

ARALIA. (Pentaphylla.) Has long slender branches and few prickles. Very graceful when planted on rocky slopes, with its arching branches and bright green shiny foliage. 8 to 10 feet.

BARBERRY, Japanese. (F.) An invaluable little shrub that fits in with almost every planting. Will grow anywhere and has handsome foliage of tiny bright green oval leaves, that turn the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the Fall. The slender, graceful branches, which are protected by small thorns, are lined with small, scarlet berries from early Autumn all through the Winter. One of the very best for foundation plantings or for a low-growing hedge. Does well in a northern exposure. This species of Barberry is not a carrier of rust. 2 to 4 feet. (See cut inside front cover.)

Buddleia. (Butterfly Bush.) A most beautiful shrub and one that should be in every garden. Single plants will often have 50 or more flower spikes the first year. The flowers are produced on long, graceful stems that terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers of miniature size and borne by the hundred on flower heads frequently 10 inches long. This shrub sometimes freezes back in severe winters, but comes up again from the roots, and is in full bloom by July 15th. It is sometimes called Summer lilac, and blooms continually until frost. A truly wonderful bush. 3 to 6 feet.

CARAGANA, Arborescens. (Siberian Pea.) Growing 10 to 12 feet tall in good soil, it makes a handsome showing in late Spring, with its bright green foliage, and small clusters of bright yellow flowers, hardy and good for either mass or individual planting.

COLUTEA, Arborescens. (Bladder Senna.) Of quick growth to 12 feet, in a dry sunny situation, with graceful branches of delicate compound foliage. Its long racemes of yellow and cinnabar-red, pea-shaped flowers appear in Summer, and are followed by showy red, bladder-like seed pods.



Buddleia—Butterfly Bush.

Shrubs—Continued.

CORNUS Sibirica. (Red Dogwood.) (F.) Tree growing 6 to 10 feet tall, and very hardy. Its clusters of small, white flowers in early Summer are very dainty, and its bark in Winter is a showy dark red which has an exquisite effect when planted against evergreens.

CYDONIA Japonica. (Japan Quince.) (F.) Very early in Spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth tall and bushy with stout branches armed with thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It is splendid in groups or as an individual shrub, also will make a good defensive hedge, bearing any amount of shearing. 3 to 6 feet.

ELDER, Golden. (Sambucus.) A very attractive shrub both in flower and fruit, has golden yellow foliage. A very valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies. 5 to 12 feet.

EUONYMUS, Alatus. (Winged Burning Bush.) An 8- to 10-foot shrub, with corky winged branches, a fine shrub for solitary plantings, as well as for massing, the rich red and crimson of its leaves and seeds being very showy in Autumn.

FORSYTHIA. (Golden Bell.) One of the earliest shrubs to bloom in Spring, the long, drooping branches are covered with yellow flowers before the leaves appear. Foliage dark green, does well in the shade. 6 to 8 feet.

HYDRANGEA, Paniculata Grandiflora. (F.) One of the best shrubs in cultivation and widely known; is a strong grower and produces large panicles of white flowers on long stems in August that change to a delicate pink and then green, lasting until Winter. Invaluable. 4 to 6 feet. Seems to be greatly improved by the addition of wood ashes to the soil.



Persian Lilac.

KERRIA, Japonica. (F.) Has polished green leaves through the Summer, and stems are brightened with a profusion of large, rich, yellow flowers. 5 to 6 feet. The bark in Winter is glossy green, making a pleasing variation in any shrubbery planting and especially effective against the snow.

LILAC, Common Purple. This is familiar to everyone and no planting is complete without one or more. It has fine, heart-shaped foliage and splendid panicles of lilac flowers in May, which are of delightful fragrance. It is as much a favorite as ever, despite the newer sorts of which it is the parent. All lilacs should only be pruned in Spring, after the bloom is gone. 6 to 10 feet.

LILAC, White. Same as the above but with white blossoms.

LILAC, Persian. Has larger trusses of flowers than the common variety and new shades of color. We carry several of the Persian varieties, all good. They are all very graceful and will adorn any place, besides furnishing a world of beautiful, very fragrant flowers. 6 to 8 feet. The Persian does not sprout up around the bush like the common lilac.

LILAC, Josikaea or Hungarian. This is a very fine variety of excellent shape and habit, has broad dark leaves; flowers lilac purple or creamy white in immense panicles. Blooms late in June, thus escaping the frost that sometimes gets the earlier blooming ones. A really wonderful shrub. 6 to 8 feet.

LILAC, Japanese Tree. This is really a flowering tree. We have specimen trees in Roselawn, six inches in diameter, and over twenty feet high. It is clean, rapid growing, and has no insect enemies. The flowers appear early in June, borne in large panicles on the ends of the branches, pure foamy white, and very fragrant. If allowed to branch out at the bottom it may be grown as a large shrub, and blooms equally well. Very hardy.



Forsythia—Golden Bell.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Shrubs—Continued.

LONICERA Tatarica. (Bush Honeysuckle.) The best of the honeysuckles. Its pink flowers in late spring contrast beautifully with the bright green foliage, but its chief charm is its wealth of red berries which literally cover the plant in Autumn. Very hardy. Don't overlook this. 8 to 10 feet. Used largely for untrimmed hedges and for the back of the shrubby border. It is the first shrub to leaf out in Spring.

MAHONIA Aquifolia. (F.) (Oregon Grape.) Our native evergreen shrub with shiny green holly-like leaves, which turn in Fall and Winter to all shades of scarlet and bronze, making it very attractive in a foundation planting. Its yellow flowers appear in May, followed in Fall by blue berries. Does well in shady place, but will stand the sun in the open.

PHILADELPHUS. (Mock Orange, or Syringa.) These shrubs are tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers, and are very valuable for backgrounds, screens, and groupings. We carry the following varieties.

P. Grandiflorus. Very vigorous, grows 10 feet high. Fragrant flowers in June.

P. Lemoinei. (F.) Fine hybrids of erect growth to the height of 4 to 6 feet, with good foliage and free blooming habit, clusters of fragrant, creamy white blossoms in June.

PRIVET, Regel. (F.) A strong growing privet with drooping branches. Grows about four feet high, and has spread of from four to five feet. Makes good specimen hardy shrub for a corner in foundation planting. Very hardy and healthy. (See Ornamental Hedges for other Privets.)

RHUS (Sumac.) (Purple Fringe, Smoke Bush.) A tall shrub bearing masses of misty, smoke-colored flowers in June. We offer following varieties:

R. Typhina Laciniata. (F.) Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumac. An effective shrub with delicate, fern-like foliage; very brilliant in the Autumn. 4 to 5 feet.

R. Glabra. Grows to a small tree with pretty compound leaves which color up beautifully in Fall, flowers in July followed in Autumn by scarlet fruit. 12 to 15 feet.

R. Glauca. Similar to above but of more slender growth. Leaves glossy green in Summer and brilliant red at approach of frost. 6 to 8 feet.

SPIREA. An indispensable class of small to medium size shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. They are of easy culture in all soils. We carry the following varieties:

S. Arguta. (F.) Of dwarf habit, flowers clear white; the best early flowering. 2 to 4 feet.

Spirea—Continued.

S. Anthony Waterer. (F.) A low, compact bush, covered nearly the whole season with umbels of deep crimson flowers. Desirable for massing or bedding, as well as single specimens. 2 to 3 feet.

S. Thunbergi. (F.) Distinct and attractive at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early spring. In Autumn its leaves change to bright red and orange. Round and graceful form, branches slender and drooping. 3 to 4 feet.

S. Van Houttei. (Bridal Wreath.) (F.) The grandest of all the Spireas, it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at all seasons, but when in flower in May or June, it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. It is much used in all landscape work, and is very hardy. Useful for foundation planting, in groups, or as single specimens. You can't have too many of this variety. 6 to 8 feet.

SYMPHORICARPOS, Racemosus. (Snowberry.) (F.) Very valuable for shady places or where little else will grow. Flowers are inconspicuous; rose-colored in June and July. Leaves thin, dark green; fruit large, ivory white, persist until late in Winter. 3 to 5 feet. Also offer:

S. Vulgaris. (Coral Berry.) (F.) Another variety of Symphoricarpos, like the Snowberry, except that its berries are red and cluster along the stems, which droop beneath their weight. 3 to 5 feet.

TAMARIX. A very hardy, large shrub of strong growth, foliage light, feathery and fringing; flowers usually in light shades of red or pink. It makes an excellent hedge and is frequently taken for an evergreen. When used as a hedge needs pruning frequently. Good in dry situations. 15 to 20 feet.

VIBURNUM Opulus. (High Bush Cranberry.) An attractive and showy shrub at all times, and particularly in the Fall, when covered with its large red berries. 8 to 10 feet.

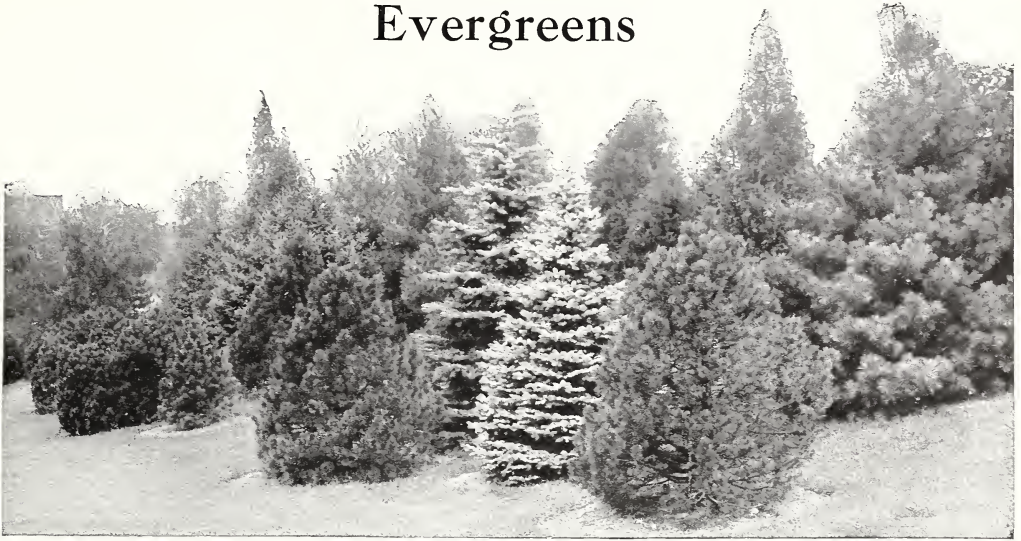
V. Opulus Sterile. The well known Common Snowball. Known by everyone and indispensable. 8 to 10 feet.

V. Lantana or Wayfaring Tree. Leaves large heart-shaped, flowers white in May, followed by pink, red, and black fruit with the advancing season. Leaves almost evergreen. 6 to 8 feet.



Symphoricarpos Racemosus — Snowberry.

Evergreens



Evergreen Planting.

There is nothing in tree or shrub that adds dignity and a look of permanence to a home like a few stately evergreens, whether they be Spruce, Pine or Cedar. They are as beautiful in Winter as in Summer, and covered with snow, they make a scene unrivaled in splendor. The child who has never peeped out of the window on a Winter's morning to find the "Christmas Trees" aglow with their fleecy mantle of snow, has missed something of the beauty of childhood's heritage.

SPRUCE. The Colorado Blue Spruce easily takes first rank among the evergreens, because of its hardiness, unrivaled brightness of color, perfect form and

freedom from disease or insect pests. It thrives in every climate and on practically any soil where any tree will grow. Being located where this is the prevailing tree of our forests, we are making a specialty of furnishing it in all sizes. We pack them for shipment, with a good ball of dirt securely sewed in burlap and crated. Trees so packed can be safely shipped across the continent with assurance that they will grow.



Colorado Blue Spruce, balled and burlapped, ready for shipment.

CEDAR. Our second specialty in evergreens is the "Juniperus Scopulorum" or Silver Cedar, a native of the Rocky Mountains. It grows wild by the millions in the lower altitudes of the mountain range within thirty miles of our Nursery. It is as beautiful in form as the Irish Juniper, with brighter and more permanent color, is hardier, more rapid in growth, larger in size, and is good for a lifetime. It is light green, both in winter and summer, with a glistening silvery sheen seen in no other cedar. Being of perfect columnar growth it takes but little room, seldom having a spread of more than three or four feet at maturity. For entrance guides, corners of houses, or porches, there is nothing that equals it. We furnish securely balled and burlapped for shipment.

VIRGINIA RED CEDAR. This old standby is a familiar sight from coast to coast. It is hardy everywhere and thrives even on the poorest and rockiest hillsides. In summer it is pure green, but at approach of Winter it changes to a reddish brown—hence its name, "Red Cedar." On good soil it is of rapid growth and is almost as nearly columnar as the Silver Cedar, though different trees vary in form considerably.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PINE. Our native long needle yellow Pine is a tree of rapid growth and splendid form. Where a tall evergreen is needed this is the tree "par excellence." After it has reached a height of eight or ten feet it can be trimmed at bottom, so that it will stand in the lawn as any deciduous tree, without affecting the growth of the grass in the least.

ARBOR-VITAE. We have quite an assortment of this beautiful evergreen, but cannot recommend them, as with the best of care, they seem to sunscald in this section of the country.

Ornamental Hedges

There is nothing quite so effective for the boundaries of a lawn or property division as a hedge. It does not decay, nor does it require paint but grows more beautiful and effective each year. The first cost of installing a hedge is its only cost, so that from an economical standpoint it is less expensive than a fence. Plant either in single or double rows, placing plants 8 to 10 inches apart. About one-fourth of the new growth should be pruned each year until the desired height is attained; this tends to thicken the hedge.

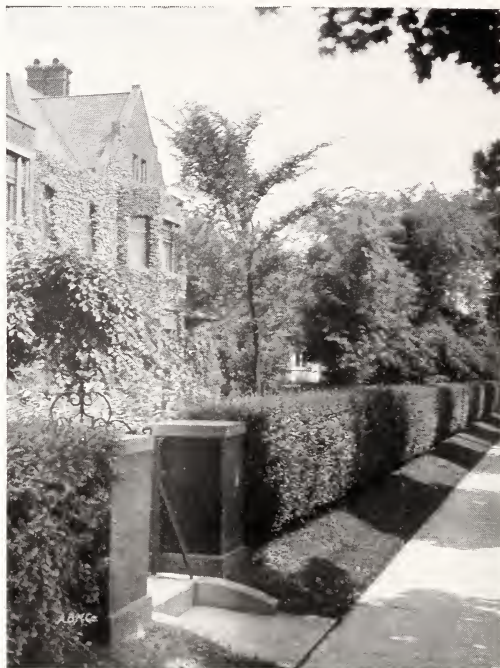
Privet

Amoor River, North. A very superior hedge plant. It is almost evergreen and much hardier than California, which does not survive our Winters. It does well in the shade or any situation, and trims beautifully.

European. An old standby among the privets. It is very hardy and lends itself admirably to pruning the hedge into any shape desired.

Ibota. A very hardy Privet of spreading habit. Makes a beautiful and compact hedge. It is not so stiff as the others, the branches drooping somewhat and the leaves are smaller. On approach of frost the leaves turn to a dark red and remain far into Winter.

Among the other plants that are useful for hedges, are the following, which will be found listed among the shrubs: Regel Privet, Japanese Barberry, Bush Honeysuckles, and Symphoricarpos.



Amoor River Privet.

Hardy Climbing Vines

Nothing lends such pleasing effect to wall or veranda as the judicious use of Vines. With the advent of Spring, the tendrils are given new life and as the season advances they soon become a glorious veil of vernal verdure.

AMPELOPSIS Quinquefolia. (Woodbine or Virginia Creeper.) The well known native, with five-parted leaves that change to scarlet in Fall. Very hardy, rapid grower. Usually requires some support.

BOSTON IVY. A beautiful hardy Japanese variety. The nearest approach to the old English Ivy. It clings firmly to the smoothest wall and needs no support, covering the wall evenly with its beautiful overlapping leaves. The foliage changes to a brilliant red in the Fall. It is well to slightly protect this species the first Winter. The East and North exposure is best.

ENGLEMANN IVY. Of denser growth, shorter-jointed and richer in effect than the Virginia Creeper. Very hardy and a wonderfully rapid grower. Needs no support as it clings tenaciously to any wall. We cannot recommend this species too highly.

BIGNONIA Radicans. (Trumpet Vine.) Self climber, abundant scarlet flowers of trumpet shape in July and August. A rampant grower and very hardy.

CELASTRUS Scandens. (Bittersweet.) A hardy climber with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange scarlet fruits retained all Winter. Very bright in effect and its graceful sprays of berries are charming for Winter house decoration.

CLEMATIS Jackmani. Highly recommended for an all purpose vine. Flowers when fully expanded, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet purple with a rich velvety appearance. Blooms occasionally from July until frost.

CLEMATIS Paniculata. (Sweet-scented Japan Clematis.) Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellis and arbors with handsome, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, in immense sheets of bloom in September when few other vines are in bloom.

CLEMATIS. (Rocky Mountain Wild.) For a dense shade nothing is better than this native Clematis. The growth is slender and graceful but rapid. The flowers are quite small, pure white, fragrant and are so numerous as to almost hide the foliage. July and August.

EUONYMUS Radicans. Evergreen and one of the finest. Has small, rich green foliage and pink fruits in cells which separate and expose the scarlet arils covering the seeds, making a most attractive feature. For covering rough walls, tree trunks, etc., it is a treasure.

LONICERA. (Hall's Fragrant Honeysuckle.) Pure white and creamy yellow flowers; also red, in bloom the whole season. Has dark rich foliage and is almost evergreen.

LONICERA, Sempervirens. (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.) Trumpet shaped flowers of bright scarlet.

WISTARIA. We have two varieties: Blue and White-flowering. These flowers are borne in dense drooping clusters, attractive compound foliage. Vine is a hardy and rapid grower. Specify color desired.



Clematis.



Aquilegia—Columbine.



Gaillardia.



Delphinium—Hardy Larkspur.

Hardy Perennial Plants

The garden of Perennials, "Grandmother's Garden," is of gorgeous bloom from early Spring until frost, with new blossoms to delight and furnish flowers for the home each day. Year after year this goes on and the garden increases in beauty and loveliness, without any expense other than the first cost. They need little attention, and are free from insects and disease. We list all the old favorites and some new plants that we have tried out.

Perennials should be planted in a rich, deep soil. In hot dry weather keep the ground about them stirred up and in Winter protect lightly with fallen leaves or grass clippings. The plants will thrive better if the flowers are cut and not allowed to remain and go to seed.

They can be planted in beds, in rows, under trees, and are very effective if scattered here and there among shrubby plantings. Every dollar spent in the purchase of perennials will be returned a hundredfold in delight and pleasure.

ANCHUSA, Italica. (Dropmore.) This is a dense round bush 4 to 5 feet tall, literally covered with masses of rich dark blue flowers in June.

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) Plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flowers. The latter are borne on long stems, are of many colors and keep well. Good for shady spots or under trees. State flower of Colorado.

ASTER. (Michaelmas Daisy.) The perennial Asters have become very popular as they brighten up the garden in Autumn when most other flowers have gone. We have the native blue variety, very hardy and pretty, also *novae-angliae*, one of the very finest, grows 3 to 3½ feet high, with bluish purple flowers, 2 inches across.

BLEEDING HEART. One of the most delightful of all the early Spring flowering plants, bearing numerous rosy-red heart-shaped flowers in drooping racemes, 2 feet.

CANTERBURY BELLS. More properly a biennial. It is perfectly hardy, of good habit and produces a world of beautiful bell-shaped flowers in all colors.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. These are the old-fashioned and reliable Chrysanthemums that were so highly prized in the garden corners and alongside the fence in Grandmother's garden, all colors. Grow 3 to 4 feet high and are covered with bloom until killed by heavy frost. Order an assortment to get the different colors.

COREOPSIS. One of the most popular perennials in cultivation. It is one mass of golden yellow flowers, borne on long stems from early June until frost. Invaluable for cutting and decorative purposes.

DELPHINIUM. (Hardy Larkspur.) A blue flower whose praises have been sung by every lover of a hardy border. The flowers are borne in great spikes, the first coming early in June. After the first bloom, the stalk should be cut down to the crown, when a new growth will bring another crop of flowers. Grows 3 to 4 feet and should be staked.

DIANTHUS. (Hardy Garden Pinks.) A very valuable plant, hardy everywhere and blooming freely in May and June with a flower of rich clove-like fragrance. An old favorite.

EULALIA, Japonica Variegata. This striped grass is charming for planting in front of high shrubbery or in beds of different kinds on the lawn. It is also used as a division line between properties. Has long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white stalks, 2 to 3 feet high, drooping with clusters of flower spikes.

FLAX. Erect growing, fine-stemmed, thread-leaved plants, 2 feet tall, with myriads of phlox-like sky blue or white flowers in midsummer. Exquisite when placed among other perennials or shrubs, or in a rockery.



Hardy Phlox.

Perennials—Continued.

FUNKIA. (Day Lily.) The Funkias all make handsome showy plants with beautiful broad leaves and free bloom. They like to grow in moist, shaded places and form clumps 12 to 20 inches high, bloom from July to September. We carry two varieties.

F. Ovata. Blue flowers carried well above the foliage.

F. Subcordata. Fragrant pure white flowers, very popular.

GAILLARDIA. (Blanket Flower.) Will grow anywhere, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers, marked with crimson and brown. Flowers are 2 to 3 inches across. Starting in June it never ceases to bloom until late Autumn. A truly wonderful plant for the garden as the flowers are valued for cutting.

GOLDEN ROD. Well known native plant, the Missouri State flower. In August the great yellow panicles open in golden glory. The variety offered grows 4 to 5 feet high, and is healthy, needing only "its place in the sun."

GYPHOPHILA Paniculata. (Babys Breath.) 2 to 3 feet in height and most graceful in effect, with mist-like flowers that are exceedingly popular for cutting as they give an air of grace and harmony to any arrangement of other flowers. No garden complete without this. Blooms July to September.

HEMEROCALLIS Aurantiaca. (Yellow Day Lily.) Bears a multitude of large trumpet-shaped orange and yellow flowers in June and July. Height 3 to 4 feet.

HIBISCUS. (Crimson-eye Rosemallow.) A fine plant, producing wide open single flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson. Very good. Height 4 to 5 feet.

HOLLYHOCK. The hollyhock is an old garden favorite, full of sentiment and association with a distant past. It is a plant of strong, vigorous growth and noble aspect. We offer a fine collection of double sorts in distinct colors. 4 to 6 feet.

IRIS, German. Well known and of the easiest culture. About the only thing they cannot stand is a wet soil. Should be planted rather shallow. Once started they will thrive almost as well without irrigation as with it. In May the wealth of bloom is wonderful. We can furnish in shades of blue, white, and yellow. Splendid for cutting. Usually at their best for Decoration Day. Of the named varieties we offer:

I. Pallida Dalmatica. A clear lavender blue, tall, fragrant, and very popular for cutting.

I. Mad. Chereau. Tall, midseason, white-frilled violet blue. Exquisite as a cut flower.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. A lovely little perennial with delicate sprays of drooping white bells, delightfully fragrant, in early Spring. Prefers partial shade.

PENNISETUM. Hardy ornamental grass. Graceful purple plumes. 12 to 18 inches.

PENTSTEMON Barbatus Torreyi. A most charming and effective border plant. Has tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers in July and August. 3 to 4 feet.

PHLOX. Nothing grows, in the perennial class, that is more satisfactory than the Hardy Phlox. They are wonderful in their many shades, their profusion of bloom and general good character. We carry the best varieties in the different colors and suggest that you tell us how many plants you want, specifying the number of each color, leaving the selection of variety to us. You will be more than pleased.

PHYSOSTEGIA. (False Dragon Head.) One of the most beautiful of our midsummer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 3 to 4 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers, not unlike a gigantic heather.

POPPY, Oriental. Immense flaming flowers of orange-scarlet. These impressive color blotches are supreme among prevailing greens of early Spring. We advise early fall planting, August preferred.

PYRETHRUM. (Daisy.) Too much cannot be said of this plant. No class gives a wider range of colors, while the form and substance of both plant and flowers is all that could be wished. The main season of bloom is in June, but if the old flower stems are cut they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers in Autumn. Splendid, cut for house decoration, the flowers are on long stems, daisy-like and range in color from pure white and the various shades of pink and red, to deep scarlet. You should have at least a dozen of these. For cut flowers there is nothing better. 1 to 2 feet. Will grow in shade or under trees or shrubbery as well as in the sun.



Pyrethrum.

Perennials—Continued.

PLATYCODON. (Balloon Flower.) A dense-branched bush of upright habit with attractive foliage and bearing a constant succession of conspicuous, bell-shaped flowers, varying in color from pure white to deepest blue. Blooms June to October. 3 feet.

RUDEBECKIA. (Golden Glow.) A yellow blooming Perennial that is very popular. The flowers in July and August are like small Chrysanthemums, borne on the terminals of 5- to 6-foot stalks. Of easiest culture, very hardy and free blooming.

SALVIA. *Azorea Grandiflora.* A Rocky Mountain species growing 4 feet high, producing during July, August and September, pretty sky blue flowers in great profusion.

SEDUM. *Brilliant.* Desirable and hardy, thriving in any good soil. Very thick foliage. Valuable for rockeries, borders, and dry banks. Flowers deep crimson.

SHASTA DAISY. One of the most generous in bloom of all the perennials, producing large snow white flowers with yellow centers throughout the entire Summer. 2 feet.

STATICE *Latifolia.* (Sea Lavender.) Immense, loose panicles covered with a mist of minute, lavender blue flowers, on the order of Baby Breath. Splendid for cutting and use in bouquets. The entire flower stems are often dried for Winter decoration. August to September. 2 feet.

VALERIANA. (Garden Heliotrope.) Showy heads of reddish-pink flowers in long upright, dense panicles. Excellent for bouquets as well as for edging. 2 feet. June to October.

VIOLETS. (Wild.) Owing to their simplicity of culture, the Violet has met with general favor. If planted in a well-shaded position they will thrive and flower freely.

Peonies—Queen of Spring Flowers

These "Queen of Spring Flowers" should properly be listed among the Perennials, but we are so enthusiastic about them that we give them a special place in our catalogue.

They are not surpassed by any other plant life. Their requirements are so simple—a good rich, deep soil, an open sunny position, and a liberal supply of water during their growing season, being sufficient to give an abundance of flowers, which rival the finest Roses in coloring and fragrance. They are perfectly hardy, require no protection and increase in beauty each year. Peonies should only be planted in the Fall, from September 15th until the ground freezes. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil. In beds they should be spaced 3 feet apart each way; in rows, for hedge effect, 2 feet apart. We list the following tested sorts:

HUMEL. The old standby, cherry pink, cinnamon-scented.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Finest white in existence.

COURONNE D'OR. Immense ball-shaped blooms, snow white with golden yellow stamens and delicate carmine markings on the central petals.

MADAME DUCEL. The whole flower, both guards and bomb a solid color of silvery lilac-pink.

MARIE LEMOINE. Extra large, free flowering, ivory white.

MONS. DUPONT. Very large cup-shaped bloom, ivory white, lit up with golden stamens at base of petals.

LA TULIPE. Very large, pale lilac, almost white. A very pleasing tint.

UMBELLATA ROSEA. Large, violet rose, shading to amber white center.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA. Brilliant, glowing deep crimson. An old favorite.

ANEMONEFLORA. Deep tyrian rose, free bloomer.

GRANDIFLORA ROSEA. Immense double flowers, profuse bloomer, color sea-shell pink.

Orders for Peonies, received during the Spring and Summer, will have our best attention during the following Fall.



Peonies Are Not Surpassed by Any Other Plants.



La France Roses.

Roses

There is no flower of general cultivation that is more widely or more favorably known than the Rose, and but little need be said of it. No garden is complete without a bed of Roses and no porch or trellis has reached its limit of beauty until in the Springtime, it is covered with the myriad blooms of one of the climbing varieties.

Roses, for best results, should be planted in an open, sunny position, away from trees, in well-drained, deep, rich, loamy soil. If not naturally rich and deep, it should be made so by trenching or spading to the depth of two feet, and incorporating with it well prepared compost of thoroughly rotted manure, but no fertilizer should come in direct contact with the roots. If manure is not thoroughly rotted, it is safer to use it as a mulch, rather than mixing with soil. In hot weather roses should be thoroughly and frequently irrigated.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses should be severely pruned after planting and after each blooming season. This induces new growth and more flowers. Don't prune them after August 1st, except when planting in Fall.

Hybrid Tea Roses do not need as severe pruning as the Perpetual, cutting out the weak wood and occasionally shortening the branches after blooming is all that is necessary.

Climbing Roses should be pruned after blooming. Cut out any wood that appears too old or shows signs of dying and thin out to the number of canes of new wood that you wish for the coming season. The new canes will be the best bearers of blooms for the following year.

When you receive dormant rose bushes, if they show any signs of shriveling, or appear very dry, place them in a hole and cover completely with very moist soil. This will revive them in a day or two and they will be ready to plant. When planting always see that the soil about the roots is thoroughly firmed.

Hybrid Tea Roses

These are the real everblooming variety. They are quite hardy, easily grown and give a profusion of beautiful bloom during most of the Summer. The varieties mentioned below have all been tried out by us and are especially suited for this section of the country.

Columbia. A beautiful true pink deepening as it matures to a warm flowing tone which is enduring; long almost thornless stems.

Edward Mawley. Beautiful rich crimson, touched with maroon. One of the best dark roses.

Etoile de France. A lovely shade of clear red-crimson velvet; very fragrant.

Hermosa. A pleasing shade of bright pink. Constant bloomer, in clusters.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Clear imperial-pink, blooms very large and highly perfumed.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, with shadings of primrose-yellow, excellent.

La France. Beautiful bright pink with pale lilac shading, wonderful bloomer.

My Maryland. One of the very best intense pinks, lightening up as the flower expands.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh shaded with rose, large and perfect shaped. New and very good.

Richmond. Pure rich scarlet, very free and continuous bloomer.

Sunburst. The finest yellow grown. A wonderful rose in every particular.

White Killarney. Pure white, long bud and of fine form. A splendid rose.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Rose.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These are the so-called monthly roses. They are so hardy and vigorous that they may be planted in all localities without any protection whatsoever. While they are called Perpetual, they are not all constant bloomers, but give a full crop in June, and occasional flowers all the rest of the Summer. They produce the finest and most exquisite flowers of all hardy roses. We list only the hardest and choicest varieties. Any one or all of them will give complete satisfaction to the rose lover.

American Beauty. Very large rose, red bloom. None better.

General Jacqueminot. Crimson-scarlet; large and full, very fragrant, excellent.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright crimson, cup-shaped semi-double flowers in clusters. A constant bloomer. This is really a Hybrid Tea, but so robust in growth and so hardy, that it should be planted with the Perpetuals.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson-shaded scarlet, large and well-scented.

Jubilee. Velvety crimson.

Madame Druschki. White, large bloom; often called White American Beauty.

Magna Charta. Bright rose, very large and double, fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose, with flowers of immense size. A general favorite.

Climbing Roses

Very few plants give such an abundance of blossoms as the Climbing Roses, and there is nothing in cultivation more beautiful or attractive. Surround your house and veranda, cover your pergola, screens, and fences with them, and there will be no doubt of



General Jacqueminot Rose.

the complete satisfaction that will be yours. All of the following are hardy, field grown sorts, with strong and vigorous root system.

American Beauty. This climbing form of the famous rose is of the same color and fragrance as the rose from which it takes its name. It is a prolific bloomer, and very choice. Rose-red.

American Pillar. Brilliant carmine rose, single, very large, often 3 to 4 inches across. Once seen in full bloom, this rose is not easily forgotten.

Baltimore Belle. An old favorite. Blush-white flowers in large clusters, remaining fresh on vine for a long time.

Crimson Rambler. The rose that everyone loves. Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters of pyramidal form. Excellent all purpose climber.

Dr. Van Fleet. Flowers very large, of delicate flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center.

Dorothy Perkins. Beautiful deep pink; flowers in large clusters of small double blooms, sweetly-scented. One of the very best. Not subject to mildew.

Excelsa or Red Dorothy Perkins. Intense crimson-maroon, very double flowers, produced in large trusses. A wonderful climber and holds its leaves in perfect condition all summer.

White Dorothy Perkins. The first real success in a climbing rose with a white bloom—none better.

Hiawatha. Brilliant ruby-carmine flowers with clear white eye and a mass of golden stamens produced in long sprays of forty or fifty flowers.

Setigera. A wild rose, especially good for covering fences. Has long season of bloom. Clear rose color, single in clusters.

Silver Moon. Very large, pure white, single flowers. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its attractiveness. The buds are especially beautiful. We cannot recommend this rose too highly.

Tausenschoen or Thousand Beauties. Well named, as it simply covers itself with a world of beautiful roses the color of which might be described as white, delicately flushed pink, which changes to rosy-carmine. This is a thornless rose, except the little prickles on the under side of the leaf.

Tennessee Bell. This an old rose but a good one. The flowers are quite large, borne in clusters of three or four on 12-inch stems, making it fine for cutting. Color about same as American Beauty.



Crimson Rambler Roses.



Candidum or Madonna Lilies.

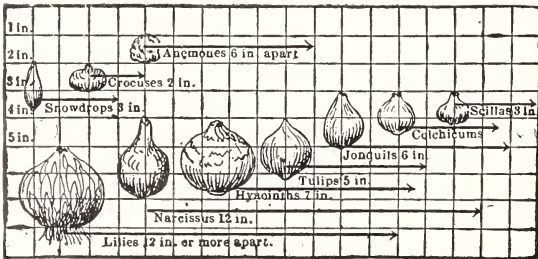
Gladioli

Gladioli are universally admired for their magnificent flowers, which are of the richest colors. To obtain a succession of bloom, they should be planted fortnightly from the first of April to the beginning of June. They will then produce a succession of bloom from July until November. Plant in good, dry, sandy loam, about 5 inches apart, and from two to four inches deep, according to size of bulbs. In Autumn when the leaves turn yellow, the bulb is sufficiently ripe to take up. After taking up, they should be sun-dried for a day or two, then put in a dry cellar and kept from the frost.

We have a fine collection of these bulbs, and can furnish the best sorts in cultivation.

Bulbs

We import Tulip, Hyacinth, Crocus, Narcissus and other bulbs mentioned on the accompanying planting scale and will be glad to send a full description of varieties carried, upon request. The planting scale shows depth and distance apart that the different bulbs should be placed. Plantings of these bulbs should be made in the Fall and blooms will appear early the following Spring. The bulbs should be permitted to remain in the ground and will bloom for a number of years.



Scale for Bulb Planting.

Lilium - Lilies

No herbaceous border, shrubbery border, or wild garden is complete without a liberal representation of these most graceful and charming flowers. They are of the easiest culture and will thrive and bloom in almost any situation except dense shade. They are very effective as a cut flower for the house. We offer three of the choice varieties:

Candidum or Madonna Lily. This is the well known, hardy garden lily. Flowers, pure white, borne on stems about 3 feet high in June. Plant this variety in August.

Tigrinum. The old Tiger Lily, known and admired everywhere. Grows 5 to 6 feet high and develops a mass of brilliant orange-colored flowers spotted with black in late July and August. Good if placed among shrubbery. Plant in late Fall or early Spring.

Umbellatum. Of more dwarf growth than either of the above, attaining only a height of 2½ feet. Flowers in great heads of crimson and orange in early June. Very hardy and effective. Plant in late Fall or early Spring.



Tulip Planting.



A Profitable Apple Orchard.

Fruit Trees and Plants

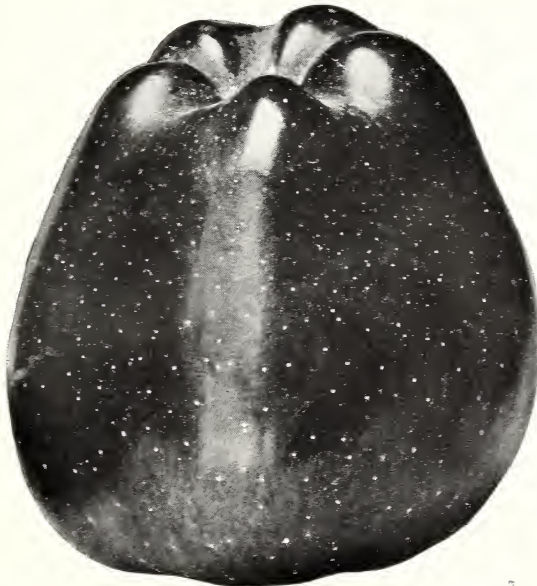
It is taken for granted that every farm will have upon it enough fruit trees and plants to supply, throughout the year, all who live upon it. Less than one acre of ground near the residence, properly planted, and given ordinary care, will do it, and in good years leave a surplus to sell. Even the city lot is large enough for four cherry trees, three plums, six currant bushes, six grape vines and one hundred strawberry plants. With good care this will be enough for a small family. The main reason for the high price of fresh fruit here in the West is that so few people are willing to give the little time and attention necessary to raise their own. If more fruit was planted in the back yard, there would be fewer tin cans in the alley.

Owing to its adaptability, hardiness, productiveness and commercial value, the apple stands at the head of the list of fruits. In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation it has been our aim to sell only those of standard and proven excellence. Plant 30 to 40 feet apart each way.

Apples

Ben Davis. Tree thrifty and well shaped. Apples large, round, surface smooth, often polished yellow; covered and splashed bright red; flesh white, juicy; flavor sub-acid, not rich quality. Good for cooking. November to January.

Delicious. This variety should be in every planting. Apples are large, almost covered with beautiful dark red, blending to yellow at the blossom end.



Delicious Apple.

Sweet pleasant flavor, only enough acid to make it pleasing. Flesh is crisp, juicy, fine grained. Very hardy. September to January.

Grimes Golden. Medium to large, shape cylindrical, skin yellowish-white, mild, sub-acid, very popular and should not be omitted. November and December.

Jonathan. Tree of slender growth and spreading habit; fruit medium in size except when thinned, when it becomes quite large. Smooth waxy yellow almost covered with brilliant red; flesh whitish yellow, tender, very juicy. A wonderful eating and cooking apple. October and November.

Maiden Blush. Large, smooth, evenly shaded blush on pale yellow ground; flesh white, sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. August to October.

Rome Beauty. Large, yellow striped with red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Tree a moderate grower. October to December.

Wealthy. Large, round, red; very handsome, fine quality and good grower. Perfectly hardy. One of the very best Fall apples. Keeps well in storage. October to January.

Winesap. Large, roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well. A fair grower, and bears well. December to May.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian apple. The tree is of hardy, upright growth, regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with faint blush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid. July.

Crab Apples

Red Siberian. Large, round, brilliant red on a pale yellow ground; flesh acid and greatly esteemed for preserves and jellies. September.

Transcendent. A very strong grower, makes a large beautiful tree; an early and prolific bearer. Fruit large, round; skin smooth, rich yellow. August and September.

Pears

The Pear thrives in a rich or deep soil. The quality of all pears may be increased by picking before ripe and spreading on a floor to ripen. Pear trees should be pruned every year. Plant 20 feet apart.

Bartlett. One of the most popular pears; large, but-tery and melting, rich flavor. Tree a strong and erect grower; bears young and abundantly. August and September.

Kieffer. Large, golden-yellow, often blushed in the sun; juicy, and melting. One of the best for canning and preserving and especially good for this section. Not subject to blight.

Seckel. Called "Sugar Pear." The standard of excellence in pears. Small, best flavor. Tree a strong, slow, erect grower; very hardy. Bears abundantly. September and October.

Plums

The Plum delights in a cool, not too dry situation and good, rich soil. Plant trees 10 to 15 feet apart, in rows. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested and are standbys. They can be relied upon to furnish crops of this profitable and delicious fruit.

Abundance. Large, roundish; freestone; amber turning to a rich cherry color with a whitish bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, sweet and tender. Very productive. August.

Blue Damson. Medium size, black with blue bloom, free. Flesh juicy, rather tart, best for kitchen and market. Very productive and hardy. September.

Burbank. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet with agreeable flavor; very vigorous. Late August.

Italian Prune. Very large, long, oval; purple with thick blue bloom; flesh green, free, sweet; vigorous bearer, hanging late. September.

Lombard. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit medium size, roundish oval; skin delicate violet-red; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant. Succeed well in this section. August.



Kieffer Pear.

Plums—Continued.

Shropshire Damson. A plum of fine quality; medium size, blue; flesh amber-colored, juicy, and sprightly; free. Very productive. September.

Yellow Egg. Very large, egg-shaped, excellent for cooking; good and productive; late August.

Cherries

Cherry culture can be made successful and profitable when proper attention is given to selection of varieties. Those listed below have all been tested and are recommended. They should be planted about 18 feet apart in a naturally dry soil, or the soil should be well drained, so that water may not remain near the roots for any great time.

Early Richmond. One of the most popular cherries, medium size; light red; juicy, acid flavor. Tree healthy and productive. May and June.

Dyehouse. A very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond. Splendid quality and productive. May and June.

Large Montmorency. A fine large, light red cherry; slightly heart-shaped; very hardy and productive. One of the best for this section. June.

English Morello. Tree moderate grower, hardy, good bearer; fruit large, round; skin dark red becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, juicy, sub-acid flavor. July.

Wragg. Medium to large in size, long stem; dark purple when fully ripe. Well adapted to this region. Tree is rather low and bushy; very productive. July.

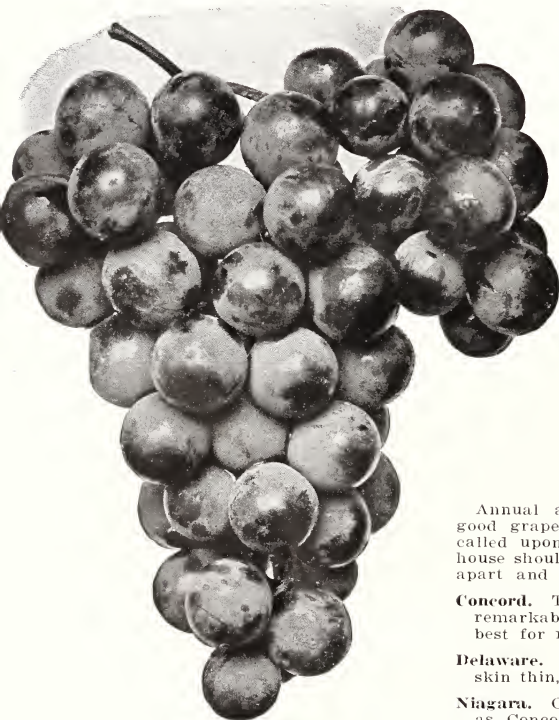
Grapes

Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. The roots cannot bring to maturity a good crop if called upon to carry too much wood. Prune in late Fall. Every house should have at least a dozen grape vines. Plant about 6 feet apart and train on trellis.

Concord. The old standby. A large, purplish - black grape; vines remarkably hardy, vigorous, and productive. Very popular and best for market.

Delaware. Bunches small, compact; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, sweet, spicy flavor.

Niagara. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Large, greenish-white changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough.



Concord Grapes.

Peaches

Peach trees should be planted 16 to 18 feet apart. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones about one-third, but leave a sufficient supply of fruit buds. The fruit is always borne on last year's wood. Mulch young trees every Spring.

Champion. The earliest freestone, bears full crops when others fail. Well named. Large size, and of delicious flavor, juicy, sweet, and rich. Very hardy and the earliest.

Elberta. Large, yellow, with red cheek. Of excellent quality; flesh yellow and melting; freestone. The market peach of America.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of the extra early peaches. A freestone; flesh white, juicy, excellent flavor.

Apricots

Budd. Large white with red cheek; strong grower, good bearer, sweet and juicy. Late, often escaping frost.

Superb. The best flavored, most hardy and productive apricot yet produced. Excellent quality, medium size.

Raspberries

Plant three and a half feet apart in rows four feet apart. Thin to 4 or 5 good canes in a hill; cut out all old canes as soon as through fruiting. Need a moist soil especially at fruiting time.

St. Regis Everbearing. Begins to ripen with the earliest and continues to bear on young wood until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich flavor; flesh firm and meaty. A good shipper. Very productive. Be sure to have some of these.

Kansas. Black variety, healthy, vigorous grower, early and a good shipper.

Loudon. Very vigorous; large fruit, rich dark crimson color, good quality and best shipper.

Currants

Plant in good, fertile soil in rows 5 feet apart and plants 3 feet apart, and allow only 3 or 4 canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of old wood, and keep the bushes open.

Cherry. The largest red currant, very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and cultivated.

Fay's Prolific. For size, beauty, and productiveness, it cannot be excelled. Long stem making it easy to pick. Splendid flavor.

Perfection. Bright red, large and very productive. Rich, mild sub-acid flavor. Has plenty of pulp with few seeds. Easily picked.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish-white; sweet or very mild acid. Excellent for the table, very productive. The finest white currant.

Gooseberries

Follow the same planting and cultural directions as for Currants.

Downing. Fruit very large, flesh whitish green, soft, juicy and good. Plant vigorous and prolific.

Oregon Champion. Larger than Downing, very vigorous grower and sure bearer, by many considered the best grown.

Blackberries

Plant four feet apart in rows six feet apart. Pinch the canes back when four feet high. Light, moderately rich land is preferable. Need an abundance of moisture during fruiting season to produce the best berries.

Snyder. The old standard, very hardy; berries medium size, juicy, rich; strong, stout canes; thrifty growth; and very broad leaf.

Dewberries

Lucretia. Fruit very large, luscious, and sweet. Perfectly hardy and vigorous. The vines should be allowed to remain on the ground during the Winter, and staked up early in the Spring.

Strawberries

Strawberries will do well in any good garden soil. For garden culture, plant in rows two feet apart and plants about one foot apart in row. Ground between the rows should be thoroughly cultivated and kept mellow. Especially during the fruiting season the bed should be well watered at least twice a week.

Progressive Everbearing. One of the very best everbearers. Fruit is large and of good quality both as to taste and appearance. Plants vigorous and healthy. While this is a true everbearing strawberry, better results are obtained by giving the plants a rest between crops by pinching off the blooms. A good plan is to have two beds. Let one bear a June crop, then rest through July. Keep blooms off the other bed till July 1st, and it will then produce a splendid crop for about two months.

Senator Dunlap. Spring bearing, hardy and very productive. Fruit is large; excellent quality and of bright red color. The best for home or market.



Everbearing Strawberries.

Hints on Planting

Most of the trees and plants that die soon after planting are killed by kindness or what is meant for kindness. In their anxiety to make their trees and plants grow rapidly, many put a shovel or two of manure in the bottom of the hole. Nothing worse could be done. Even if the tree or shrub is not killed at once, it usually dies a lingering death before mid-summer—about the time the roots have gotten well into the manure below.

Others leave a depression, especially around trees and shrubs, and fill this with water every day, with the idea that the wetter the ground the surer the tree is to grow. This soon sours the soil and the tree dies, slowly, like a bouquet in a vase of stagnant water. Still others, after planting, water with a fine spray nozzle every day—wetting only the top of the ground, while the roots are never reached. In this case the plant or tree simply dries up.

Here is the way we plant and ours grow. Dig the hole larger and deeper than the roots require. Pulverize the top soil and put in the bottom of the hole.

Spread out the roots on this soil and fill in the hole with fine soil. Pour in water slowly till the hole is full, shaking the tree gently to insure the dirt getting thoroughly settled around the roots. Wait till the water is all gone, then fill hole again with soil and leave a few hours, or over night. Then press the dirt around the tree firmly with the foot, fill up again to the level and pulverize the soil with a rake. A mulch of manure on top now will prevent the soil from drying out, but in the Nursery we depend on keeping the soil well pulverized—never allowing it to bake and crack. No more water will be needed for a week or two if the surrounding soil is in proper condition. After this when watering is done, let it be thorough, that is, enough to reach the bottom root, then stir the top again. Planted and watered thus, not more than one out of 100 ought to die from transplanting.

On receiving a shipment of Nursery stock, don't permit the roots to be exposed to the sun. If the stock cannot be planted at once, dig a trench, place the stock in it, leaning the tops to the south and cover the roots with moist soil.

INDEX

Allanthurus	1	Eulalia	7	Peaches	15
Almond, Flowering	2	Euonymus	3-6	Pears	14
Althaea	2	Evergreens	5	Pennisetum	8
Ampelopsis	6	Flax	7	Pentstemon	8
Anchusa	7	Forsythia	3	Peonies	9
Apples	13	Fruits	13-15	Perennials	7-9
Apricots	15	Funkia	8	Philadelphus	4
Aquilegia	7	Gaillardia	8	Pine	5
Aralia	2	Gladiolus	12	Phlox	8
Arbor-vitae	5	Golden Bell	3	Physostegia	8
Ash, White	1	Golden Glow	9	Pinks	7
Aster	7	Golden Rod	8	Platycodon	9
Baby's Breath	8	Gooseberries	15	Plums	14
Balloon Flower	9	Grapes	14	Poplar	1
Barberry	2	Gypsophila	8	Poppy	8
Bignonia	6	Hedges	6	Privet	4,6
Bitter Sweet	6	Hawthorn	1	Purple Fringe	4
Blackberries	15	Heimerocallis	8	Pyrethrum	8
Blanket Flower	8	Hibiscus	8	Raspberries	15
Bleeding Heart	7	High Bush Cranberry	4	Rhus	4
Boston Ivy	6	Hollyhock	8	Rose of Sharon	2
Box Elder	1	Honeysuckle, Bush	4	Roses	10-11
Buddleia	2	Honeysuckle, Vine	6	Rudbeckia	9
Bulbs	12	Horse Chestnut	1	Salvia	9
Butterfly Bush	2	Hydrangea	3	Sambucus	3
Canterbury Bells	7	Iris	8	Sedum	9
Caragana	2	Ivy	6	Shasta Daisy	9
Catalpa	1	Japan Quince	3	Shrubs	2-4
Cedar	5	Kentucky Coffee Tree	1	Smoke Bush	4
Celastrus	6	Kerria	3	Snowball	4
Cherries	14	Larkspur	7	Snowberry	4
Chrysanthemum	7	Lilac	3	Spiraea	4
Clematis	6	Lilies	12	Spruce	5
Columbine	2	Lilium	12	Statice	9
Colutea	2	Lily-of-the-Valley	8	Strawberries	15
Coral Berry	4	Linden	1	Sycamore	1
Coreopsis	7	Locust	1	Symphoricarpos	4
Cornus	3	Loniceria	4, 6	Syringa	4
Crab Apples	13	Mahonia	4	Tamarix	4
Crab, Flowering	1	Maple	1	Tree of Heaven	1
Currants	15	Michaelmas Daisy	7	Trees, Deciduous	1
Cydonia	3	Mock Orange	4	Trumpet Vine	6
Day Lily	8	Mulberry	1	Valeriana	9
Delphinium	7	Olive, Russian	1	Viburnum	4
Dewberries	15	Oregon Grape	4	Vines	6
Dianthus	7			Violets	9
Dogwood	3			Virginia Creeper	6
Elder, Golden	3			Wayfaring Tree	4
Elm	1			White Ash	1
Engelmann Ivy	6			Willow	9
				Wisteria	6
				Woodbine	6



Center house, residence of Mrs. E. E. Withers, 2318 West Pueblo. Note the Colorado Blue Spruce.
A Roselawn Nursery Planting.



A 2-year-old back yard Roselawn Nursery Planting, residence of Harry P. Vories, Esq., 321 West
18th St., Pueblo. Note Englemann Ivy on garage.



Residence of Platt Rogers, Jr., 1701 Elizabeth St., Pueblo. A 2-year-old Roselawn Nursery Planting.

A Landscape Plan for Your Home

HOW VERY SELDOM it is that the home builder gives the same thought and consideration to his outdoor home surroundings that he gives to the interior of his home! Do we not enter a man's home the moment we set foot upon his property, and not, as generally accepted, when we cross his threshold?

It is essential, therefore, that our exterior surroundings reflect us truly. No matter how small the space, it is possible to beautify it and suggest the taste and refinement of the owner. If the arrangement is artistic and orderly, there can be no doubt of the judgment of neighbor and passer-by. Many an old and unsightly house has been made beautiful with trees, foliage and flowers with which it is surrounded.

ROSELAWN NURSERY is prepared to submit plans made by an expert Landscape Architect for the planting of home grounds, Schools, Factories, Parks and Cemeteries and execute them by doing the planting, if desired. As much thought and care is required in planting the small home ground as that of the larger mansion and it is our aim to give individual attention to each place we are called upon to plan. We have no stock designs. It will be our aim to correctly frame any architectural features of the house, to screen out any unsightly views, to establish vistas and properly decorate and plant the garden if one is to be provided.

COST: As much as we would like to do so, it would be obviously impossible for us to make these plans free of charge; we would be swamped with requests, many of them out of idle curiosity; against this we must protect ourselves and in order to do so, we have made the following schedule of charges for plans:

For grounds having an area of not over 50x200 feet\$ 5.00

For grounds having an area over 50x200, but not exceeding 100x200 feet..... 10.00

For grounds having an area over 100 x200, but not exceeding 200x200 feet... 15.00

On larger areas special estimates will be submitted upon request. Personal visits of inspection will be made by our Landscape Architect to all places in or near Pueblo, when desired.

MATERIAL: We do not handle cheap, under-graded stock; all of our trees, shrubs, vines, and plants are the best of their kind. They are grown in our nurseries and we positively know them to be hardy and thoroughly acclimated. The prices are as low as is possible, consistent with first-grade material and honest service.

Send us a rough sketch of your grounds, showing buildings, drives, walks, etc. This need not be drawn to scale, but should show size and shape of house and lot, with all the main dimensions indicated. We will be glad to have you indicate any trees, shrubs, or plants that you especially desire and we will endeavor to include them in the plan. It will be an easy matter for you to follow the plan and make the planting yourself, but if you prefer we will, as suggested above, make the planting for you. Send sketch, with remittance to cover, to

ROSELAWN NURSERY, Landscape Dept.
P. O. Box 418 **PUEBLO, COLORADO**